CARLISLE ANSWERED

POVERNMENT'S RELATIONS TO MONEY.

Daptain John Lamb Tells Why the Silver Dellars Are at Par-Discrimi-

takes to answer this question contains matter of vital importance to the people of this country, and to which their atshould be sharply called, as I

presently show, says that these standard silver He says that these standard aliver dollars "have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government. * * * They belong to the government when coined, and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in payment of all while down and demands." And from ublic dues and demands." And from his statement he draws the deduction that there is a moral obligation on the government to maintain them at a parity ith gold, while he denies that there any such obligation when silver is sined free for individuals who may

coined free for individuals who may bring it to the mint.

Is not this novel financial doctrine? Under the Constitution of the United States Congress has the duty, and the sole power, "to coin money and regulate the value ther.of." Does the Secretary mean to say that there is no duty to regulate the value of money unless the government shall first nurchase the builden coin it, and pay it. money unless the government shall have the builton, coin it, and pay it out for property or services? Is it possible that the government can discredit, by refusing to receive it at its face value, any coin on which it has set its stamp in obedience to a law which declares that such coin shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and utvate: all debts and dues, public and private, and do so on the ground that the government did not own the builion when it was coined, and did not pay out the coin the first instance? How is it possible for the government to owe any higher than the constant of more way higher than the constant of more ways have be the constant of more ways have be the constant of more ways thanks by it duty to one sort of money issued by it under authority of law than to another, less it be in consequence of an ex-ess declaration of the people's will as clared in the public statutes? In 1878, when Mr. Carlisle was in the

In 1878, when Mr. Carnisie was in the jouse of Representatives, and was aparently much nearer to the great heart of the people than he has been of late ears, he had a much clearer conceptant, the state of the people than the people than the people when the people was a few people to the people of the people was the people of the people or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the government creates or authorizes it the cltizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more." Mr. Carlisle goes on to say that with free coinage the government would not only be under no moral obligation to maintain a parity between the metals, but that it would be unable to do so "because the volume of over-valued silver forced into circulation by legal tender provision would soon expei gold from the country, or out such a premium upon country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the Treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars, and their paper representatives.

henever demanded."
It is difficult to understand what is meant by this statement. It is impossi-ble to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury is really of opinion that when we shall have restored silver to its place as money of final payment and redemp-tion, and provided for its free and un-limited coinage equally with gold, at a ratio 2xee by law, that it will be pro-posed by anybody to redeem silver dolposed by anybody to redeem silver dol-lars, or their paper representatives, in gold. And yet this is what he seems to have said in express language. This would seem almost incomprehensible, ex-cept for the fact that, as I shall now show he has in this letter declared his intention, if occasion arises, to-redeem in gold the present silver dollars, notwith-standing the fact that they are made by law a full legal tender for all debts, pub-lic and private, and are declared in the statute to be the standard money of the country. His declaration on this subject country. His declaration on this subject

as follows: It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and of all other public officials to execute in good faith the policy deciared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving

his duty to adopt that course."

This is the most significant and alarming utterance which has come from the Treasury Department since Secretary Foster announced, in 1831, that the government had surrendered to the holders of its obligations the option to demand gold or silver in their payment. Up to the time of this letter of Mr. Carlisle's nobody had supposed that the contract on the face of these certificates, which expressly provides for their redemption in silver dollars, would be

contract on the face of these certificates, which expressly provides for their redemption in silver dollars, would be construed as entitling the holder to demand gold dollars for them, or for the filver dollars, which they represent. It was remarked long ago that there was only one step left for the government to take in its crusade against silver, and that was to redeem silver directly in pold; the government has this announced its readiness to take that step.

This plainly opens a new door to the Treasury. Here is an encouragement, if not a direct invitation, to the gold speculators to make new raids on the gold reserve, and thus to force the further issue of bonds by the government. Those raids have been stopped of late by the concerted action of the brokers and bankers, moved thereto by the fear of their effect on the coming election. But no one doubts that if Mr. Bryss is defeated they will begin again; and the Secretary has pointed out an additional opening through which the attacks may be made.

When the people come to understand the

When the people come to understand the track significance of the Secretary's de-

liverance, it will be found that he has unintentionally pointed out in a powerful sind convincing manner the absolute necessity for the restoration of silver to its ancient place alongside of gold as primary money—money of final payment and redemption.

Mr. Carlisle says, further: "The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded."

nation Against Silver—An "Object-Lesson" to the Gold Men.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Among the arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver which the advocates of the single gold standard find it difficult to answer is the fact that the present silver dollars circulate freely at their face value (that is, are at a parity with gold), although they contain not more than 53 cents worth of buillon (as measured by gold), and though the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold. These dollars are an "object lesson" of a troublesome sort to the gold men, and they have at last called on Secretary Carlisle to help them out of the difficulty; and he has responded in a letter addressed to Mr. James P. Helm, of Louisville, Ky. (published in the Dispatch of September 16, 1896), which is a remarkable contribution to the discussion of the great financial question. I are a comparable contribution to provide that such notes should be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury notes were issued, provided that such notes should be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury notes were issued, provided that such notes should be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, as is shown by the fact that there was pold raid prior to October, 1801. It was generally believed that the government of France and Germany, by exercising the option to redeem these them for redeemption; not one was presented prior to October 14. ISM. But Secretary Foster wrote to the Republican Club of Massachusetts on October 10, 1891, that he would redeem

a remarkable contribution to the discussion of the great financial question.

say a remarkable contribution, because the source from which it comes stamps it as representing at once the best thought of the gold side of the question, and the future policy of the Treasury Department, if that side shall triumph in November.

The obvious answer to the question why these silver dollars are at par with gold is that they possess full legalized at their face value in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They are, therefore, as good as gold for all the purposes for which money is used. But this answer does not suit the gold men, because it is ruinous to their standing the fact that Mr. Carlisle him-self has decided (as quoted by Senator Cockrell) that there is no law on the statute-books requiring that such a re-serve shall be maintained.

Had the Treasury Department exercised the option to redeem these notes in sli-ver, all this mischief would have been averted. The silver dollar was intended

averted. The silver dollar was inte by Congress as the faithful watch-dog of the Treasury; the Secretary kicked him out and appointed in his place the gold gamblers. The people have seen

the result.

So Mr. Carlisle is mistaken when he says that the government has not discriminated against silver. The record is vouched in the above statement, and that tells a different story. The blame cannot be wholly shifted to the shoulders of the creditor who demanded gold. He did not force an entrance to the Treasury, In the first instance; the government opened by deep and invited him in the door and invited him in.

Respectfully. JOHN LAMB. Richmond, Va., September 17, 1836.

THE HIGHLAND HEROES.

Reunion of Survivors of Old Company-Captain Lyman's Address. MONTEREY, VA., September 19.-

(Special.)-The presence of Captain W R. Lyman, of New Orleans, in the coun-R. Lyman, of New Orleans, in the country this week, was the occasion of a reunion of ex-Confederates, especially of the survivors of Captain Lyman's company, which was Company B. Thirty-first Virgiaia. The reunion was held in the village of McDowell, within a half-mile of the old battle-ground, and, which the reunion was either up on

Nearly all the old soldiers to whom the meeting was made known were present, and especially is this true of those survivors of Company B. It is doubtful whether there was a company in the service that had a more considerate, kinder-hearted, or a braver captain than had the Highland "boys," who composed Company B, and the evidences of their devotion and affection on this occasion were touching to behold. During the early part of the day the gental captain walked to and fro among and surtain walked to and fro among and surrounded by his gray-haired "boys." In
tain walked to and fro among and surrounded by his gray-haired "boys." in
all of whose faces could be read a heartfelt gratitude, and pleasure of being perrounded improvement and repair losses

mitted to meet their beloved commander and, as they clung to his han and time and again embraced him, with tears streaming down their cheeks, feeling of mingled sadness and j seemed to pervade the entire assemb seemed to pervade the entire assembly. Everybody, however, was happy and all felt young again, and, at the sound of the dear old Captain's voice every veteran, many of them stiffened by long marches and "rheumatics," fell into line, and, to the strains of martial music, and, to the strains of martial music,

and, to the strains of martial music, marched to the seats immediately in front of the speakers' platform.

Dr. H. H. Jones, of Doe Hill, who acted as "master of ceremonies," deserved much praise for the interest taken, and the success achieved in the carrying out of the programme of the day. The address of welcome was made by Captain Harmon Hiner. Captain Lyman spoke for perhaps an hour. His reference to the bravery and sentleman-Lyman spoke for perhaps an hour. His reference to the bravery and kentleman ly-bearing of the Highland soldiery under him was made with such sincerity as to make us feel proud of the "boys." During his address he exhibited the complete uniform of the lamented John Bradshaw, whom he succeeded as captain of Company B, and paid a fiting tribute to that gallant officer, who fell at the battle of Port Republic Captain J. C. Mathony, now Clerk of our courts, who was captain of Company A, was present on the stand, and was referred to in quite complimentary terms. was present on the stand, and was re-ferred to in quite complimentary terms. Captain Lyman called the names of seve-ral of his command who had fallen in the service, and referred to them in words very tender and touching. He raised quite a laugh when he remarked: "One of my men, James Helms, went through the service without a scratch. I went to him just now and asked him how it had happened, and he said it was because he followed his captain so close

At the close of the Captain's speech, he read that beautiful anonymous poem, "I am Dreaming." He was followed by Rev. C. W. Trawick and other speakers. The music was furnished by the Highland Cornet Band, of Monterey, and was highly spoken of by those present. There was an abundance of dinner on the grounds, and every one ate to their satisfaction. After dinner the services were faction. After dinner the services were varied by the reading of that very humorous poem, "The Irish-Yankoe Prisoner," by Mr. Martin Steuart, whose Irish brogue made the reading amusing.

The roll-call was in progress when a shower of rain ended the pleasantries of

the day.
Mr. H. W. Flourney, Democratic canvasser, is booked for an address at this
placed on the 29th instant, our next

ourt-day.
Miss Mary W. Boggs was at McDowell this week, attending a lawn-party.
Edwin B. Jones left Wednesday for the
Randolph-Macon Coilege at Ashland, and
Andrew Jones, of near Hightown, has
entered the Washington and Lee for the following term.

George K. Rexrote and John Ed. Arbo

gast are on a trip to Staunton at this time. R. B. Campbell was at Traveller's Re pose, W. Va., Friday, purchasing a lot

of sheep.

Dr. Morgan B. Campbell was unexpectedly called to Staunton recently, on account of the extreme illness of his brother-in-luw, Dr. H. M. Patterson, of that

ther-in-law, Dr. H. M. Patterson, of that city.

Miss Fannie McGlaughin and her cousin, from Marlinton, W. Va., are so-journing in the Meadow Dale neighbor-hood, this county.

The lawn-party held under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society at McDowell this week is reported as having been a success throughout.

FOR M'KINLEY,

Judge Goodrich, a Leading Democratic Bolter, Says Lots of Hard Work Is Needed to Save His Repub.

The following from the New York Sun of the 17th instant will be read with interest by all true Democrats:

money is a false, and a very dangerous most falthful work."

He conducted the campaign of 1883 in by shipments from France.

Tilinois for the Democratic party, and The weekly bank stateme Democrat so long, he could not see his way clear to becoming a Popecrat this year, so he took up the sound-money movement, and was one of the foremost factors in organizing the Indianapolis convention. It is generally conceded in Illinois that he could have had the sound-money nomination for Governor of the State if he would have accepted it. Judge Goodrich is here on business for a few days, and he is anxious that the Eastern friends of sound money should understand the true condition of affairs

in the Middle West.
"False prophets have been among you "False prophets have been among you here." he said last night. "In other words, somebody has been doing a lot of lying about Illinois and other States in that section. There is danger there, great danger. For three years Illinois, Iowa. Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota have been full of sliver literature sent out by the Bimetalis League from the West. They have made about as much noise in doing it as the snow makes in falling, with the consequence that the politicians did not realize what that the politicians did not realize was going on until the minds of the farming class were poisoned by the free-silver poison. Now all those States I have named are in the doubtful column.

have named are in the doubtful column. Minnesota, I should say, is a little bit worse than doubtful.

"A New York man can hardly realize the power of the silver craze there. It is not politics; it is a fanaticism, a disease. You tell them that free silver will bring dishonor and disaster upon the nation, and they grin at you and say:

"How's it going to hurt us? What do we care?"

"To them every sound-money man is the creature of monopolists. As an filus-tration, I'll tell you what happened to me not long ago in Central Illinois, where I was born and brought up. *I met there an old political friend, and client omine, who, I had heard, had become free silverite. On meeting him I to him that I wanted to have a talk wit

him on politics. He replied:

"You can't talk with me,
you. What do they pay you for being you. What do they pay you for being gold bug?
"That is a fair criterion of the wa That is a fair criterion of the way the craze has taken hold on these men One dangerous feature is that every sil verite is a propagandist. Even in Chi cago people spend half their time discussing this queestion, and the silver mer seem to do most of the discussing, went out of the Palmer House at 1 o'clock the morning recently, and found at went out of the Palmer House at 1 o'clock in the morning recently, and found as many as 500 men standing about on that block discussing free silver, which side is doing the most converting, is a question. I hope we are, but you can't tell. Out there the Republicans are polling the country and getting good results, but I tell you those results are too good. The Republican farmers are lying to them. They say they'll vote for McKinley because they're afraid to break away from their party openly, but when the time comes the votes of many of them will go for free silver. I've found that out from men to whom they were not afraid to speak. The laborers, too, are all wearing McKinley buttons, but there are some unpleasant indications that their ballots wan't match their buttons. Still, another danger is in the Scandinavian vote. That used to be all Republican. It is veering this year. In Chicago the hall shopthis year. In Chicago the anall sho keepers are turning to free silver. Owin to the big department stores, they don to the big department stores, they don'do any business, consequently they wan a change. Free silver is a change. Many of them will vote for free silver. On the other hand, there is a large Jewish vote which will be for gold.

"What effect will the nomination of Palmer and Buckner have in Hilmois?" we asked.

"A very strong anti-Bryan effect, we have and expect. It gives a number of

hope and expect. It gives a number of us who have broken away from the Popo-crats a chance to preach sound-money Democracy, and we are going to do it. If

crats a chance to preach sound-money Democracy, and we are going to do it. If we had no third ticket we should be called Republicans, and only Republicans would come to hear us. Now we shall work as Democrats, and Democrats will come to hear. If we can't win over many thousand of votes to sound money I am much mistaken. It gives the sound-money newspapers, too, a Democratic ground to stand on. That part of the campaign is encouraging enough.

"It is in the Republican ranks that the danger lies, I believe. The Republicans cannot work too soon or too hard to build up their fences. If they can hold their own party in line the sound-money Democrats will help them win a great victory, but it should be understood clearly that from now until election day every nerve must be strained in Illinois or the prophecy of Altgeld may yet come true, and the State go for repudiation by 50,000 majority." majority.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. NUDE ATMANAC SEPT 90 189

Sun rises5:58 Sun sets6:00	HIGH TIDE. Morning 4:05 Evening 4:22
Sun rises5:59 Sun sets6:07	ANAC, SEPT. 21, 1896. HIGH TIDE. Morning
PORT OF RICHM	OND, SEPT, 19, 1896.

ARRIVED.
Steamer Pocaboutas. Graves, Norfolk merchandise and passengers; Virginia Navigation Company.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, SEPT, 19.
(By telegraph.)
ARRIVED. German steamship Africa; New Or-

British steamship Boxgrove; Baltimore. SALLED.

British steamship Greenbrier, London.
German steamship Africa, Bremen.
Schooner W. L. Roberts, Fall River.
Barge Galatia, New Haven.

SHOWS MARKET QUOTATIONS REPORTS FROM ALL GREAT BUSI-

> NESS CENTRES OF THE WORLD. Prices of Money, Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Tobacco, Cotton, Cattle, Country Produce, &c., Foreign

NEW YORK, September 19.-Stocks were extremely dull to-day, the total Net deposales aggregating only 48,390 shares. The "I want to say to you frankly that undertone, however, was firm throughlilinois is a doubtful State. The idea out, and the room operators, as a rule that the battle there is won for sound were arrayed on the bull side of the account. The heavy importations of gold, We can carry the State for Mc- it was argued, would undoubtedly have Kinley, but it can only be done by the a good effect on the local money market most faithful work."

This opinion comes from Judge A. A. traders were adding to their holdings. Goodrich, of Chicago, at present stopping The amount of gold ordered, now on the at the Holland House, where he ex-pressed his views to a Sun reporter. 000,000 and according to good authority, Judge Goodrich is a life-long Democrat. this will be materially increased shortly

The weekly bank statement was more for twenty years he has been prominent favorable than generally expected, showin the party's councils. Having been a ing an increase in cash and in the sur-Democrat so long, he could not see his plus reserve. Other features of the exhibit were an expansion in loans, and

an increase in deposits. The opinion is that the statements in the near future will continue to record improvement in the financial situation.

The local market had no support from London, in fact Americans were slightly lower there. This cid not deter home operators, however, and the latter were moderate buyers throughout. Sugar, Tomoderate buyers throughout. Sugar, To-bacco, Chicago Gas, Manhatfan, and the Grangers were notably firm and rose Grangers were notably firm and ross 1-460 1-4 per cent. Sugar sold up to 1137-8. Tobacco to 63, Chlenge Gas to 69, and Manhattan to 851-2. Sugar was influenced by better trade reports, and Leather preferred was slightly higher for the same reason.

The strength of Western Union and Manhattan was ettributed to covering of

Manhattan was attributed to covering of September contracts. The last-named weakened near the close, selling down to \$1-4, on the falling off of the demand from shorts, and realizations.

Speculation left off steady in tone, Net changes show gains of 1-4711-4 per cent.

on the day. The bond market was dull but firm.
The sales footed up \$295,000.
Treasury balances: Coin, \$126,754,229;
currency, \$64,985,715.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Money on call 4/35 per cent. Prime Money on call was per cent. Frime mercantile paper, 8@10 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.81.2@ \$4.82 for sixty days, and \$4.83.2-4@\$4.84 for demand. Posted rates, \$4.82@\$4.81 i-2; Commercial bills, \$4.80 i-4@\$4.81 i-4. Bar silver, 681-2. Silver at the board neglected.

Government bonds higher. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong.

ST.	STOCK QUOTATIONS.
a	Closing Stock
d	American Cotton Oll
h	American Cotton Oil, preferred 45
	American Sugar 113
-	American Sugar Refineries, pre: 99
a	American Tobacco 62
	American Tobacco, preferred 95
y	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 11
1.	Baltimore and Ohio 13
-	Canada Pacific
-	Chesapeake and Ohio
1-	
n	Chicago and Alton
k	Chicago Gas Trust 59
K S	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 153
t	Erie 19
5	Erie, preterred
7.	General Electric 27
t	fleiness Central 88
9	Laze Erie and Western 14
1	Laze Srie and Western preferred 63
e	Lake Snore
1.	Louisville and Nashville 40
5-	Louisville, New Albany and Chicaco 2
n	Manhattan Consolidated 81
e	Memphis and Charleston
11	Michigan Central 87
n	Missouri Pacific 17
0	Mobile and Obto 16
g	Nashville, Chattanoors & St. Louis (a) 67
e	United Sta es Cordage
8	United States Cordage, preterrel. 4 7
r	New Jersey Central
	New York Central 92
g	New York and New England
g	Norfolk and Western, preferred 12
t	Northern Pacific protected
è	Northwestern 98
y	Northwestern preferred 140
0	Pacific Matt
6	Reading 15
~	Rock Island 59
1	St. Paul 70
	St. Paul, preferred
	Silver Cerimentes 65
8	Tennessee Coat and Iron 20
2	Tennessee Coal and Iron, preferred (a) 90

ŧ.	Western Union 8
ï	Wheeling and Lake Erie
	Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred 2:
ı	BONDS.
8	Alabama (Class A) (a) 101
1	Alacama (Class B) 101
١.	Alsbams (Class C) 9.
	Louisiana Stamped 4'8(b) 90
þ	North Carolina 4 8 93
•	North Carolina 6's 116
	Southern Ratiway 5's 81
2	Southern Railway, common
5	Southern Railway, preferred 2
	South Carolina 416's
9	Tennessee Lew settlement 3's(b) 70
S	Virginia 0's, preferred(b)
ä	Virginia Trust Receipts, stamped
ą	Virginia Consois 56
ı	United States i's, registered
i	United States 4 s. coupou
ă	United States 2's. coupon(b) 9:
	U. S. new 4's, registered
	Tates Seates now the seasons 11

Texas Pacific
Union Pacific
Wabash

Wabash, preferred

614

United States new 4's, coupon BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the rollowing changes: Reserve, increase, \$1,685,550; loans, decrease, \$39,560; specie, increase, \$1,473,500; legal tenders, increase, \$33,500; deposits, increase, \$21,800; circulation, increase \$509,400.

The banks now hold \$10,454,375 in excess of legal requirements.

The New York Financier says this week;

week:
The reserve of the New York banks increased \$1,685,550 last week, and now stands \$10,454,375 above the 25 per cent. requirement. This is the highest figure reported since August 8th last. But while the imports of gold up to date have exceeded \$25,000,000, the cash increases of the Clearing-House banks during the past two weeks have been only \$2,000,000, the gain of \$4,000,000 in specie having been counteracted by a loss in legal tenders of \$2,000,000.
The interior movement has been very

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New York banks should pile up an idle surplus at this time. The movement of crops has been so much earlier that it has created a legitimate demand for money, and as the future holds out a certainty of gold imports, the banks can well as profice to the interior movement has been very strong during this period, and even if the hanks do The interior movement has been very

not at all bad.

The operations last week resulted in a decrease of \$600,000 in loans, a gain of \$1,707,000 in cash, \$1,473,500 being specie; a gain of \$33,500 in deposits, which is a very unsatisfactory feature, and an increase in the reserve of \$1,500,500. The banks are still taking out new circulation for temporary use, the increase for the week being \$500,400, and the total, \$19,221,100, a figure higher than ever before reported.

Comparison:

Se. 19, '95. Se. 21, '95. Se. 22, '94. Loans ...\$451,889,300 \$517,342,900 \$497,919,400 Specie ... 53,435,300 61,870,690 91,852,400 Specie Legal tenders 68,231,100 100,669,100 115,094,300 445,978,100 658,464,400 587,928,100 Total re-121 948 400 162 059 600 206 956,700 .. 111,494,925 139,616,100 146,982,625 Excess of re-10,454,375 22,443,500 59,974,675

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET. BALTIMORE, September 19.—Virginia 3's. new. 68@70; do. Century, bonds, 561-2@573-4; Northern Central, 651-2 asked; Consolidated Gas, stock, 60 bid; do. bonds, 6's, 1121-2 bid.

LONDON AND PARIS. LONDON, Septeber 19.—Bar silver 201-4d. Consols 1101-16 for money and 1101-8 for the account. PARIS. September 19-2:30 P. M.—Three per cent. rentes, 102f., 15c., for the ac-

HIGHMOND STOCK MARKET. RICHMOND, September 19, 1801. The closing quotations for ti-lay: STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 3's (1932) 67 Centuries 57 CITY SECURITIES. Richmond city 4's..... RAILEGAD BONDS.

Atlanta and Charlotte 1st 7a... 115 Atlanta and Charlotte gt'd in. HAILROAD STOCKS. Par. ..100 Southern Railway, common.. 100 BANK STOCKS. Petersburg Savings and Insu-Virginia Pire and Marine.... 23 ... MISCELLANEOUS American Tobacco Company

. 50 62 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. Richmond, Va., September 19, 1996.
Quotations: Wheat-Longberry, 57 to
50c.; mixed, 55 to 50c.; Shortberry, 55 to
60c.; No. 2 red, 64 1-2 to 65c. Corn—White
Virginia, 23 to 29c.; No. 2 white, 27-1-2 to
28c.; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2 to 27c. Oats—No.
2 mixed, 17 1-2 to 18c.; No. 2 mixed, 16 1-2
to 17c.; winter seed oats, 25 to 39c. Rye,
23 to 38c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. Richmond, Va., September 19, 1896, auction offerings on 'Change or loose

ales to-day.
Private sales very light.
Private sales very light.
Revenue collections: Cigars and cigarttes. \$2,098.60; tobacco, \$1,329. Total, \$3,477.60.
Auction offerings on 'Change for week, 51 packages, and all sold; highest price, \$21; lowest, 50c, per hundred.
Private sales for week; Wrappers, 45; smokers, 20; fillers, 128; cutters, 32; dark leaf, 99; scrap, 28; Burley, 3; slugs, 67; western, 17; snuffers, 1. Total, 49 hogsheads, against 470 hogsheads last week, and 740 hogsheads for same week last year.

We look for large loose sales next week. The market closes with prices on all grades unchanged.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Flour—
Steady and unchanged; southern flour
quiet and steady; common to fair extra,
\$2.52.59; good to choice, do., \$2.50342.90.

Wheat—Dull, but firm, at 1-461-2c, advance; options advanced 1-295-8c, feil
1-463-8c, and closed steady, 3-8c, over
yesterday; May, 715-8c; September,
651-2c.; October, 65-3c; November,
651-2c.; October, 681-3c.

Corn—Dull, but firmer; No. 2, 253-4c, in
elevator; 273-4c, affoat; options dull, but
firmer, at unchanged prices to a 1-8c, advance; beptember, 23-3-8c; May, 30-1-2c.
Oats—Firm; options dull and nominal;
September, 20-1-2c.; October 20-5-8c, Docember, 21-5-2c, May, 23-3-4c, spott, No. 2,
20-1-2c; No. 2, white, 24-1-2c, mixed western, 220-221-2c.

Hay—Quiet and weak; shipping, 55c.; NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

229221-2c.
y-Quiet and weak; shipping, 55c.;
tb choice, 70275c.
sol-Steady and unchanged.
ef-Firm; family, 768c.; extra mess, 5.50(136. Beef-Hams-Quiet and steady at \$15.50. Tierced Beef-Quiet and firm; city extra Tierced Beef-Quiet and firm; city extra India mess, 95/19c. Cut-Meats-Steady; pickled beffles, 51-8651-4c.; shoulders, 25-864c.; hams, hams, 9593-4c. Lard-Quiet, but firmer; western steam closed at \$3.55; city at \$3.50; options-Sales none; September, \$3.89; refined quiet; Con-tinent, \$4.15; South American, \$4.55; com-pound, \$3.75644.

Pork-Firmer; new mess, 7.7648.59. Butter-Quiet, but weak: State dairy, 10gl41-2c.; do., creamery, 11gl5c.; Eigins, 15c. 15c. Eggs-Choice firm; State and Pennsylvania, 151-2617c.; western fresh, 14@16c.; do., case, \$2.10@33.60.
Tallow-Quiet and firm; country, 23-86

31-2c.
Cottonseed-Oil-Dull but steady; crude,
2ic.; yellow prime, 24c., asked.
Turpentine-Firm at 259251-2c.
Rice-Firm at 31-2653-4c.
Molasses-Firm and unchanged.
Peanuts-Quiet; fancy and handpicked.

83-496. Coffee-Quiet: 5@15 points up; September, \$9@3.0: November, \$9.5: December and May, \$8.55: August, \$8.9038.85; spot Rio dull, but steady; No. 7, 10@101-46. Rosin-Quiet; strained, common to good, \$1.65.
Sugar-Raw quiet and steady: refining,
23-4c.; centrifugals, 96 test, 3631-16c.; refined quiet, steady, and unchanged.
Freights to Liverpool-Firm; cotton,
11-64d.; grain, 41-4d.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—Flour—Firmer but unchanged.

Wheat—Firmer: spot and September, 644c.; October, 65 1-5c.; December, 67 1-80 67 3-8c.; steamer No. 2 red, 594-6594c.

Corn—Steady: spot and September, 254-926 5-8c.; October, 254-927c.; new or old, November or December, 27-927 1-4c.

Oats—Quiet and steady: No. 2 white, 24-925c.; No. 2 mixed, 21c. bid.

Rye—Firm: No. 2 near by, 36-9344c.; No. 2 western, 374-938c.

Hay—Barely steady; choice timothy, 312-50.

Grain Freights—Easy and unchanged. Grain Freights-Easy and unchanged. Eggs-Weak at 14c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.
CHICAGO, September 19.—The wheat
market was steady to strong to-day, but
at the close the confidence in still higher
prices was not so great as it was at the
beginning of the session. The recent advances in English and Continental markets
lost some of its importance and significance to-day, speculators awakening to
the fact that higher occan freights have
been the cause in great measure of the
appreciation. The situation, however,
was conceded to be a strong one, even
considering this circumstance. At the
opening and for some time thereafter
there was good buying, but before the
close offerings exercised greater influence,
and prices rested slightly under the final
ones of yesterday. December wheat opened at from 61.49613-4c., sold between
61.49613-8, and 62... and closed at
61.3-6c. a shade under yesterday. Cash
wheat was firm and 1-2c. higher early,
closing steady and unchanged from yesterday.

Corn.—The prices profited to a moderate CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Corn—The prices profited to a moderate extant by the opening advance in wheat, but there was lacking any independent spirit. Trade tell into the usual languid condition, orders of all sorts being scarce. May corn opened at Mc., sold between \$1-20, and \$43-402.7-50., and closed at

247-Sc.—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was firm, closing steady.

Oats—Such trading as there was in oats bore so mark of importance. Minor transactions for local account kept the market from being entirely lifeless, whilst sympathy with wheat afforded prices their incentive for strength.

Provisions—Operations in the provision market were not of a character to arouse interest. The tone of prices was apparently with regard to the feeling in wheat, although the advance attained early was fairly well held until the close, the recessions in the grain markets not receiving full response. January pork closed 5c. higher than yesterday, January lard 567 1-2c. higher, and January ribs a shade higher.

The leading features ranged as follows:

Openia, dignes, lower Closing.

Opening dignes. Lowest Closing. 21% 21% 12% 12% 25% 16 16% 16% 16% 19% Mass Pone — Sept ... 35.824 Oct ... 5.824 Jan ... 6.9234 LARD — \$5.8214 65.8214 5.90 5.8214 6.9736 6.90

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

UNION STOCK-YARDS, ILLA, September 19.—Cattle-Receipts, 306 head; market easy and quiet; common to extra steers, \$2564.55; stockers and feeders, \$2.5661.75; cows and buils, \$1.25643.25; calves, \$2.75645; Texans, \$2.35642.96; western rangers, \$26, \$2.5664. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market strong to 5c. higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$2.75933.99; common to choice mixed, \$2.8933.99; choice assorted, \$3.29233.30; pigs, \$1.50973.25. Sheep-Receipts, 2.500 head; market quiet and steady; inferior to choice, \$1.50932.75; lambs \$3.

lambs, \$4. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. September 12.—Flour—Steady; winter patents, \$3.30@\$3.70; spring patents, \$3.50@\$3.70; spring patents, \$3.50@\$3.70; spring patents, \$3.50@\$3.70; spring patents, \$3.50@\$3.70; No. 2 red, 64½c.; No. 3 red, 65½@\$1c.
Corn—Quiet; nothing doing.
Oafs—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 17½c.; No. 3 mixed 15½c. Oats—Steady, No. 2 mixed, 17½c.; No. 3 mixed, 15½c.
Pork—Steady; family, \$7.75; clear family, \$3; clear back, \$8.
Lard—Steady; kettle lard, \$3.75\$4; prime steam, \$3.40.
Dry-Salted Meats—Inactive; shoulders, \$3.75; short-rib sides, \$3.37½33.65; short-clear sides, \$3.55\$3.55.
Bacon—Steady; loose shoulders, \$4\$\$4.05; loose short-rib sides, \$44\$\$4.12½; short-clear sides, \$4.25\$\$4.30.
Butter—Quiet and steady; Elgins, 17c.
Eggs—Quiet at 10½\$\$11c.
Whiskey—Steady at \$1.18.

ST LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, September 19.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged; extra fancy, \$2,50673.
Wheat—Lower; September, 6c. nominally; December, 6c. bid.
Corn—Lower; September, 191-4c.; December, 201-8c.; May, 227-8c. bid.
Oats—Lower; September, 1634c. bid; May, 1934c. bid.

Oats-Lower; September, 195c. bld; May, 195c. bld; Pork-Standard mess, new, \$5.50; old, \$6, Lard,-Prime steam, \$3.32½; choice, \$3.46. Bacon-Shoulders, \$4.12½; longs, \$3.57½; clear ribs, \$4; clear sides, \$4.12½. Dry-Saited Meats-Shoulders, \$3.75; longs, \$3.37½; clear ribs, \$3.50; clear sides, \$3.62%. Other articles unchanged.

Other articles unchanged. Other articles unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, September 19, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton in limited demand; prices firmer; American middling, 4:35-32d.; American spot grades-3-32d. higher; American middling, 4:35-32d.; middling, 4:13-32d.; good ordinary, 4:15-32d.; good ordinary, 4:15-32d.; ordinary, 4:9-32d.; good ordinary, 4:15-32d.; ordinary, 4:9-32d.; speculation and export, 5:00 bales. Receipts, 2:000 bales, all American.

Futures opened steady; demand fair; September, 4:35-446; 3:5-446; September, 4:35-446; 3:5-446; 3:5-446; October and November, 4:25-646; September, 4:25-646; 25-646; 25-646; 25-646; 25-646; 25-646; 25-646; December, 4:25-646; 25-646; 25-646; 25-646; April and March, 4:25-646; April and May, 2:5-646; 25-646; May and June, 4:27-646; P. M.—American middling, 4:18-18d.; September, 4:37-64d.; September, 4:37-64d.; September, 4:37-64d.; September, 4:37-64d.; December, 4:28-646; April and May, 2:5-646; 2:5-646. September, 4:37-64d.; December, 4:28-646. September, 4:37-64d.; December, 4:38-64d.; September, 4:37-64d.; September, 4:38-64d.; Sept THE COTTON MARKETS

4 23-64d., seriers; June and July, 4 23-64d., setiers.
Futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Cotton—Quiet; middling Gulf. 8 7-8c.; middling, 8 5-8c.; net receipts. none; gross. 516 bales; forwarded, none; sales, 129 bales, all spinners; stock, 72,643 bales.

Totals to-day and so far this week; Net receipts. 3,086 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,656 bales; France, 5,559 bales; Continent 9,157 bales; stock, 491,253 bales.

Totals since September 1st—Net receipts, 491,717 bales; exports to Great Britain, 105,880 bales; France, 19,234 bales; Continent, 64,999 bales.

Futures closed very steady; September, 83,14; October, 83,16; November, 83,19; December, 83,14; March, 83,46; April, 35,32; May, 83,56; June, 58,55. Sales, 133,259 bales.

Total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,638,714 bales, of which 1,422,514 bales are American; against 2,75,856, and 2,013,635 bales, respectively; inst year.

Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 191,274 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 28,000 bales. Crop in sight, 625,479 bales.

Sun's Review: Cotton advanced 14 to 18 points, closing very steady, with sales of 123,209 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-32d., on the spot, with sales of 6,000 bales; and futures there advanced 25 points, but lost part of the improvement. Spot cotton here advanced 1-8c., with sales of 129 bales for spinning.

The receipts at the ports were 28,066 bales, against 2,26,85 bales as tyear, The exports from the ports approximated 22,000 bales.

Northern spioners have taken thus far this season 49,468 bales, against 3,819 bales in the same time last season. The world's visible supply is now 1,698,714 bales, including 1,422,644 bales American, against 2,756,856 bales were American. The exports from the ports thus far this season have aggregated 190,522 bales, against 3,619 bales in the same time last season. The world's visible supply is now 1,698,714 bales, including 1,422,644 bales American, against 2,768,856 bales hast year, of which 2,013,695 bales in the same time last seas

41.631 bales in the same time last season.

The news to-day was of a bullish character, and priced advanced steadily, and
closed at about whe top figures of the
day. New Orleans was a good buyer here,
and Liverpool also bought. It was
reported that Neill had estimated the
crop at 7,750,000 bales, and this report
influenced this market, as well as Liverpool. Later on the report was denied,
but prices here continued to advance,
stimulated by predictions of frosts in
various sections of the cotton belt. Shorts
covered, and assisted the rise.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 19.—
Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 72,500
bales; September, 73.87; October, 37.83; November, 37.97; December, 38.04; January,
38.16; Pebruary, 38.14; March, 38.19; April,
38.24.

NAVAL-STORE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 19.—

NAVAL-STORE MARKETS.
WILMINGTON, N. C., September 12.—
Rosin-Firm; strained, \$1.35; good strained, \$1.40.
Bpirits Turpentine—Firm; machine, 22c.; irregular, 22 1-4c.
Tar-Stendy at \$1.65.
Crude Turpentine—Firm; hard, \$1.30; soft, \$1.55; virgin, \$1.65.
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 19.—
Turpentine—Firm at 21 1-45213/c.; sales, none.
Rosin—Firm; sales none; B. C. and D.
\$1.30; E, and F, \$1.40; G, \$1.45; H and I.

Rosin-Firm; sales none; B. C. and D. 11.30; E. and F. 11.40; G. 31.45; H and D. 11.45; E. and F. 11.40; G. 31.45; H and D. 11.45; K. 31.50; M. 31.55; N. 31.70; window-glass, 31.55; water-white, 32.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 19.—Turpentine-Opened firm at 21 1-5c., and closed firm at 22 1-5c., and closed firm at 25 1-6c., and closed fi

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